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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	St. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	St. 2.25
Denmark	230	Madagascar	20.1 Fr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.5 Dr.
Finland	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fr.
France	250 F.	Norway	1.50 Fr.
Germany	150 D.M.	Portugal	3 N.R.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pts.
Greece	10 Dr.	Sweden	2.00 Dr.
India	60 Ru.	Switzerland	1.75 Fr.
Iran	60 Rials	Turkey	1.5 T. L.
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Euro)	50.35
Iraq	1500 D.	Yugoslavia	20.00

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, Cloudy (80°F). Wednesday, Variable (80°F). LONDON: Tuesday, Partly Cloudy (62°F). Wednesday, Partly Cloudy (64°F). CHAM- NEL: Cloudy (64°F). ROMA: Tuesday, 70°F. Wednesday, 72°F. 73°F. NEW YORK: Tuesday, 70°F. 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Obituaries**Sir Dingle Foot, Lawyer, Former U.K. Politician**

HONG KONG, June 19 (UPI) — Sir Dingle Foot, 73, an eminent British lawyer and former politician, died last night in his Hong Kong hotel room, the police reported today.

Sir Dingle, one of the distinguished sons of the late Liberal member of Parliament, Isaac Foot, was to have appeared in court today to represent a client in an appeal case here.

Sir Dingle, knighted in 1964, was parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare in Churchill's wartime coalition government 1940-45. He was solicitor-general in the Labor government of Harold Wilson 1964-67.

Brother John

His brother Michael, a left-wing Labor legislator, is now leader of the House of Commons. Another brother, Hugh, is a former governor of Cyprus and ambassador in the British mission to the United Nations.

Another brother, John, a solicitor and chairman of the U.K. Importers Advisory Service, is the life peer Lord Foot.

At Oxford Dingle Foot was president in 1928 of the Oxford Union, the university debating society and the launching pad for many a distinguished career. He took up the law and was admitted to the bar in 1930.

He became a prominent international lawyer, appearing in court in Bahrain, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Malaya, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone and Hong Kong.

Like his father, he began his career as a Liberal member of Parliament. But he shifted to the Labor Party in July 1956 and in 1957 became Labor MP from Ipswich. He held his seat until he was defeated in the 1970 general election.

In 1945 Sir Dingle was a member of the British delegation to the San Francisco conference that set up the United Nations.

Clifford Allen

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19 (UPI) — Rep. Clifford Allen, D-Tenn., 66, a controversial and colorful figure in Tennessee politics for 30 years, died yesterday at St. Thomas Hospital.

Before entering Congress in a special election in 1975, Rep. Allen served three full terms as Davidson County tax assessor.

Earlier, he served three terms as a state senator and made three unsuccessful races for governor. He was a delegate to the state's 1971 constitutional convention and ran twice for mayor of Nashville.

His election to Congress in 1975 was based largely on a fight he waged against increased power rates by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which he frequently criticized.

Niels Onstad

OSLO, June 19 (AP) — Shipowner and art lover Niels Onstad, with his famous wife, the late figure skating queen and movie star Sonja Henie, donated a multimillion dollar art center to Norway died Saturday.

Bacteria Find Encourages Search for Life in Space

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — Scientists who last year pinpointed a "third kingdom" of life — a class of organisms simpler than bacteria — say they have identified two more of the kingdom's remarkable members.

The newly identified forms of life, which use salts and acids as food, are primitive organisms rarely found in nature, called halo-biomes and thermoacidophiles.

Together with the previously reported group — the methanogens, which digest carbon dioxide — they make up a distinct kingdom of life called the archaeabacteria, far simpler than bacteria and possibly older.

Their discovery, said Carl O. Woes, the leader of the scientific group, had pushed paleobiology almost as far as the common ancestor of all life. It was doubtful if this precursor would ever be found, he added, "since it is too simple a creature to have left fossil evidence, and it is unlikely that any of its forms survive in the earth's environment today."

Thives on Salt

His point was that the earth's environment when the first forms of life evolved 4 billion years ago was likely different from today's in temperature, atmospheric gases, osmotic pressure and other vital conditions. Some indications of these differences can be found in environments of the halophile thermoacidophile.

The former has been detected in Great Salt Lake and in the Dead Sea, and it flourishes in the brine of salted fish, in which its color is red and discolored. It lives on sodium salts of calcium and magnesium. It apparently cannot live without a high salt environment.

Mr. Woes, a professor in the department of genetics and development at the University of Illinois, published the group's new findings in the current issue of the Journal of Molecular Evolution. His co-authors are George Fox, Linda Maram and Kenneth Luehrsen.

Other scientists, including Thomas Langworthy of the University of South Dakota and Thomas Brock of the University of Wisconsin, have isolated thermoacidophiles from a pool of hot water at Yellow-



RACISTS ENRAGED — Police hold back gesturing youths of the National Front, a group of far rightists, as about 2,000 members of the Anti-Nazi League marched past in East London in a show of support for the area's Bengali community. Last week, a horde of rightist youths rampaged through the Brick Lane area yelling racist slogans.

Scientists Identify Virus Linked to Hepatitis Cases

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT) — Scientists have captured and taken electron microscope photographs of a virus that may prove to be the cause of most of the hepatitis transmitted by blood transfusion, according to a recently published report.

If further tests prove conclusive, that the virus is a cause of hepatitis, it should be possible to develop a screening test to keep this source of infection out of blood supplies. Such an achievement could markedly reduce the toll of this debilitating and sometimes fatal liver inflammation.

Thousands of cases of post-transfusion hepatitis are believed to occur each year in this country.

Two hepatitis viruses are already known. One of these, called hepatitis A, is spread by contaminated food. It is the cause of outbreaks such as those that can occur when oysters or clams are harvested from contaminated waters. It is seldom a cause of post-transfusion hepatitis.

The other known hepatitis virus, called hepatitis B, is the previously known cause of transfusion hepatitis. Efforts in recent years to eliminate this virus from donor blood have helped to achieve a sharp reduction in hepatitis after use of blood and blood products.

The fact that thousands of cases do still occur after use of blood known to be free of types A and B has convinced blood specialists that one or more additional hepatitis viruses exist. These still-unknown viruses are referred to simply as "non-A, non-B." About 90 percent of hepatitis cases transmitted by blood or blood products are currently presumed to be caused by non-A, non-B virus.

An important step in proving that non-A, non-B virus does exist was taken earlier this year when two teams of scientists succeeded in transmitting hepatitis to chimpanzees by injecting them with small amounts of blood free of the two known viruses.

The newly reported accomplishment included transmission to chimpanzees and also the isolation of a virus. It was reported Friday in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report of the Center for Disease Control, a federal establishment in Atlanta. The research was done at the center's hepatitis laboratories in Phoenix.

"Virus-like particles associated with non-A, non-B hepatitis in humans have for the first time been recovered from an experimentally infected chimpanzee and visualized," the report said.

The virus particles appear to be spherical, about the size and shape of the hepatitis A virus, Dr. Daniel Bradley, a virus expert at the hepatitis laboratories in Phoenix said in answer to a telephone query. They were somewhat smaller than the B virus, he said.

Tests also showed the new virus to be chemically different and distinct from the two known hepatitis viruses.

Dr. Bradley said that he considered the evidence strong that a non-A, non-B hepatitis virus had been found at last. However, he added

After Earlier Defeat**Ireland Plans New Bid To Permit Birth Control**

DUBLIN, June 19 (UPI) — In 1972, a fisherman's wife took up the fight against Ireland's prohibition of artificial birth control and the government has been reacting since.

Mary McGee, 34, mother of twin girls and two sons, successfully challenged the law prohibiting importation of contraceptive devices.

The five-judge supreme court ruled, 4-1, in 1973 that it was unconstitutional to prohibit the import of such devices for personal use. It said that it had not been asked to rule on another section of the law which makes it a crime to offer such devices for sale.

As a result, it is now possible for individuals to import contraceptive devices if they do not attempt to sell them. The government is faced with the dilemma of patching together legislation that would conform with the court's ruling but still be accepted by the Irish Republic's majority Roman Catholic population.

Ended in Chaos

One such effort was made by the previous coalition government. All parties in Parliament were allowed a free vote but it ended in chaos when Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave voted against the measure introduced by his justice minister, Patrick Cooney.

Now the new government of Prime Minister Jack Lynch is about to make a second try.

Health Minister Charles Haughey has been given the job of determining public opinion. The Roman Catholic hierarchy has left him in little doubt about where it stands.

In a statement issued in April, the bishops warned that no change in the law could make the use of contraceptives appear to be morally right.

"The question at issue is not

whether artificial contraception is morally right or wrong," the bishops said. "The clear teaching of the Catholic church is that it is morally wrong."

The bishops noted that this teaching is "binding on the conscience of Roman Catholics."

Troubled Path

They did little to ease the government's troubled path. They went on to say:

"It does not necessarily follow that the state is bound to prohibit the distribution and sale of contraceptives. There are many things which the Catholic church holds to be morally wrong, but which it has never suggested should be prohibited by law."

While the government treads through the maze of conflicting views, the woman who started it all was not very impressed.

"I am disappointed that they have not made a decision," Mrs. McGee said. "It is nothing but hypocrisy."

Mrs. McGee decided to test the law when, after having four children, she was warned that another pregnancy could endanger her life.

She sent to England for a contraceptive device. Customs officials seized it.

"I decided out of the blue to consult a solicitor [lawyer]," she said. "Her battle to have the law declared unconstitutional was paid for by someone else."

"To this day," she said, "I don't know who backed me financially."

Korean Storm Kills 9

SEOUL, June 19 (UPI) — At least nine persons were killed and five others were reported missing in a rainstorm during the weekend in South Korea's southern coastal areas.



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Israel Offers No Solution

For a month the Israeli Cabinet strove to reach some kind of accord on what is one of the most difficult specific problems it has faced: the future of the West Bank. Prime Minister Begin had, in his peace proposal, suggested a temporary solution: five years of partial autonomy with a West Bank that remained under Israeli military control.

The Arab states, including Egypt's President Sadat, to whom the proposal was primarily directed, were not pleased. The United States asked that Israel be more specific about what would happen after the five years expired. And so, after much debate and a long labor, the Israeli Cabinet came up with an answer.

It was a mouse. After five years, the Cabinet affirmed Israel would negotiate "the nature of the future relations between the parties" in discussions with the Arab neighbor states and with "the participation of the representatives of the residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district as elected in accordance with the administrative autonomy."

Israel has offered no solution — it has only suggested a means of possibly arriving at a solution after five years. That this would be unacceptable to Arab states, even those which are not "rejectionist" of all negotiations with Israel, can be assumed. All of the Arab nations start from the premise that the United Nations has called on Israel to withdraw from all lands occupied in the 1967 war. And this, of course, counters the theory, which the United States accepts, that at least some of the occupied territories might be held by Israel for strategic reasons.

But Mr. Begin's government has gone beyond that compromise. It wants Israeli military control over territories it has already occupied for 11 years continued for another five years. It refers to those lands under the Biblical names of Judea and Samaria; it has established settlements of Israelis in them, and it rejects any concept of an independent

Palestine state as an answer to the Diaspora of the Palestinian Arabs.

So the Begin government's reply to Washington's request for some initiative toward a peaceful solution of the Middle Eastern dilemma leaves matters where they stood when Prime Minister Begin made his first detailed response to President Sadat's own gestures toward Arab acceptance of an Israeli state. In fact, conditions have deteriorated. Mr. Sadat's position in the Arab world and even in Egypt has been under extreme pressure. Another public announcement of what is, in effect, a continuing stalemate makes matters worse for him. The United States, which remains virtually the sole international support of Israel, is disappointed. And inside Israel, even inside the Begin Cabinet, there is tension and opposition.

Mr. Begin and his supporters are moved by two principal drives: One is quite practical — the position of a small state with relatively few points of topographical strategic strength, which has been assailed by all of its neighbors and is under constant attack by Palestinian guerrillas. The other is a sense of historic and religious continuity that extends over all of what was once a Jewish kingdom and which offers a homeland to a dispersed race.

No one can honestly dispute the force of the emotions behind these stands. But it is equally difficult to dispute the hard facts which millennia of history and the changes they have wrought have imposed upon the Middle East. The task of Israeli and Arab, of Jew, Moslem and Christian, of the states outside the region which have profound associations with it, is to achieve an adaptation of all the confrontations there to some livable, workable, society of peoples and nations and faiths. It is, perhaps, as complex and difficult a task as humanity has ever faced. And what has emerged from the Israeli Cabinet debate does not measure up to the opportunities that may be glimpsed, the dangers that are all too obvious.

The California Oil Glut

Events are not dealing kindly with James R. Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, or with the administration's energy program. It's one laceration after another. The latest is the California oil glut. It has now forced the secretary, reluctantly, to let West Coast refiners get rid of a temporary surplus of heavy fuel oil by selling it abroad.

To oil men in California, that's merely the normal and sensible thing to do with a surplus. But to the politicians in Washington, the symbolism is devastating. President Carter and Mr. Schlesinger have labored for more than a year to induce a reluctant Congress to pass a broad bill with a series of new taxes to diminish oil imports and ward off shortages. Now, in the midst of this exercise in persuasion, the administration is forced to concede that the West Coast oil glut has reached a point at which there are no longer tanks in which to put any more of the stuff and, if the companies can't ship some of it overseas, they are going to cut production.

The reasons for this embarrassing abundance start with last winter's heavy rains in California. By filling the mountain reservoirs, the rains have provided enormous amounts of hydroelectric power and taken some of the load off the oil-fired generators. That, in turn, has created a sudden and unexpected surplus of the heavy industrial fuel known as residual oil.

Well, why not move it to other parts of the country that now burn imported oil? Easier said than done. Because of the mountains, the West Coast has always operated as a market separate from the rest of the country. There is talk of better pipelines, but the projects are currently hung up on various economic and environmental issues. Oil can move by sea, but the costs are monstrous. Tankers big enough to be efficient can't go through the Panama Canal. California oil is a rather low grade polluted with sulfur, and it would need heavy subsidies to compete on the East Coast with foreign oil. The natural market for the West Coast surplus is not New England but — of course — Japan.

International Opinion

Slow Progress for Asean

Since 1975, Asean (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) has been finding that its progress is disappointingly slow. At last week's foreign minister's conference in Thailand, it was admitted that there had been much talk about cooperative projects, tariff reductions and regional trading agreements, but very little had been done.

What Asean has done well is in representing itself as a neutralist zone of peace. Thus

there is a meaning to this incident that ought not be missed — and it is not the meaning that the outraged huffing and puffing in the Senate might suggest. The West Coast surplus is a case study in excessive regulation. Congress decided several years ago to fix the price of oil to the penny. Since oil comes from many sources at many different costs, price-fixing requires a vast system of equalization subsidies. These subsidies are now creating endless anomalies that have to be corrected by equally endless political rulings that, in turn, create their own unanticipated side effects. Anomalies would also develop in a less heavily regulated market, but they would be corrected in the profits and losses of daily trading. They would be the traders' private business.

The dangerous thing about the present system is that every minor adjustment has to be examined, debated and defended as public business. Every ruling and correction is a national decision with national and even, as in this case, international implications. The California surplus of residual oil is trivial and transient. But the remedy now involves the White House, which must anxiously weigh its impact on all the other Carter administration policies on oil and energy. This elephantine process is a recipe for disaster in turbulent, volatile, worldwide market in a commodity of which this country consumes 3 million tons a day.

Mr. Schlesinger would like to replace most of this regulation, subsidy and price-fiddling with one relatively simple tax on crude oil. It's a genuinely good idea. But unfortunately — another unlucky event for the administration — the California tax vote has thrown Congress into such a panic that the hope of getting any new tax on crude oil is now zero. For those in Congress who cannot see where the present system of price controls and subsidies is leading, there will undoubtedly be further cases shortly of a similarly instructive character.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 20, 1903

NEW YORK — The professional gamblers who infest the luxurious smoking-rooms of ocean liners may soon be driven from their profitable haunts, if a meeting held today between members of various shipping lines fulfills its purpose. The meeting was held here to discuss prevention of the future operations of itinerant card sharps, but the only suggestion made consisted of the proposal that former central office detectives, who know all the crooks and gamblers, be engaged for the fast slips on each line.

Fifty Years Ago

June 20, 1928

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — John D. Rockefeller Jr. said yesterday he believes that large numbers of boys and girls who rush off to college would in all probability make better use of their lives if they went into some useful occupation in their home towns. "College," he said, "does not necessarily mean . . . an education. On the contrary, during that period one may have acquired habits of indolence, an unwarranted sense of superiority, or become dissatisfied with the environment in which one's lot is cast and in which one is fitted to live."

— From the Times (London).



Rethinking U.S. African Policy

By George W. Ball

NEW YORK — In his Annapolis speech on June 7, President Carter promised that the United States would assist African efforts to contain the intrusion of Soviet-supported Cuban troops, "as we have done recently in Zaire."

What we did in Zaire primarily was to airlift equipment for French and Belgian troops and fly in Moroccan forces as replacements. The implications of the president's promise suggest the need for a rethinking of our traditional position toward Africa in the light of realities.

One reality is that Western Europe has progressively gained in strength and wealth since the end of World War II, while the U.S. share of economic power has declined. Yet the European nations have undertaken few political or military responsibilities outside their Continent. None has felt powerful enough to play world role, nor been willing to serve merely as an accessory to U.S. policy.

If we are prepared to recognize the primacy of European interests in areas where they can effectively employ their limited power and resources, we may not expect some key European countries to extend political and military as well as economic assistance?

Africa is the logical place to test that hypothesis. It lies in the same geographical relation to Europe as does Latin America to the United States, while solid European relationships already exist with certain African states.

France has long furnished substantial economic aid to French-speaking African nations.

And the European Economic Community has established special relationships of aid and trade with 36 African nations.

Recently, in Zaire, French and Belgian intervention played a key role in halting an insurgent group seeking to break off from the Katanga province.

The primary reason the United States supported UN efforts to stop the Katanga (now Shaba) secession in the early 1960s was to halt a breakaway movement that might have set off fragmentation throughout Africa. Yet the African states' common interest in resisting separatism does not assure their willingness to help one another or make such mutual help more than a thin red.

Today, Cuba appears as a African power. But evidence of a Cuban presence does not require us to approach every African conflict in the same terms. While deplored activities of the Russians and Cubans invited in by Ethiopia, we have little basis to object so long as they do not cross into Somalia.

We should encourage Saudi Arabia and Egypt and other Moslem countries to help defend their Islamic brothers in Somalia.

The nightmare haunting the State Department is that, unless a general settlement is reached in Rhodesia, Cuba may not only pro-

vide training but deploy substantial forces to assist the Patriotic Front against the fragile government in Salisbury. In that event, Western resistance would be paralyzed since we could not afford the appearance of siding with the whites against the blacks.

But such direct Cuban intervention seems to me unlikely. Cuban troops are already thinly spread over Africa and are still suffering losses in Angola. And Cuba faces an awkward choice in Ethiopia where it is being pressed for help against Eritrean separatists.

An action that would make mockery of the primacy of European responsibility for such areas as Zaire and the French-speaking states. Nor should we be bemused by the slogan that African problems should be exclusively dealt with by Africans. When Soviet and Cuban power threatens an African state, that country has every right to ask for help from its northern hemisphere friends.

Of course, we should encourage military help among the African nations but with few illusions about its effectiveness against an outside force. The new African countries

tegrate 2.5 million Jews. Among the latter, North African Jews may be more difficult to assimilate, but it is a matter of time and of greater efforts on the part of the Israeli nation and state.

The majority of Israeli citizens are Israeli and not Sephardic or Ashkenazi.

ELIE MAISSEI.

Paris.

Many of us fully support the Carter administration's recent humanitarain airlift and efforts to stop the fighting in Africa.

The Black Caucus in Washington has made public statements opposing President Carter. Unfortunately many of these statements sound too much like Radio Moscow on any given day.

REV. WENDELL GOLDEN.

Kinshasa, Zaire.

Letters

Integration in Israel

Santiago Ben Ames (IHT Letters, June 14) has probably never been to Israel and, if he pretends to know the history of the Sephardic Jews, he surely knows nothing about Israel.

I happen to be a Sephardic Israeli, born in Israel and Ladino was my mother tongue before I spoke Hebrew, like any other young boy in the Palestine of the 1920s and afterwards.

Mr. Ben Ames should know (his name means "truth") and he should remember that in any country with a high proportion of immigrants there is a problem of integration. In Israel, since the creation of the state in 1948, 600,000 citizens have fought wars, boycotted, world-wide anti-Semitism and the incomprehension of such Jews as Mr. Ames, and still managed to in-

Dixie Mission-2:

Return to Yenan

By Donald K. Emmerson

TOKYO — In a bright midmorning last month, a Soviet-made Andropov aircraft landed in Yenan, China. Aboard was Dixie Mission-2 — 40 Americans in all.

On July 22, 1944, as GIs, some of them landed on the same spot in a U.S. military C-47: members of an Army observer group, they would enjoy the hospitality of the Chinese Communist leaders, then based in Yenan. The effort was called Dixie Mission because they had been sent to observe the rebel side of China's civil war.

Last month, they and their wives and grown children returned to China on a mission of reminiscence, not reconnaissance.

Over Nagasaki

The first Dixie Mission sought information to use in the ground war against the Japanese. Instead, a year later, World War II ended in the air above Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The rebels of Yenan — men like Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai — later became leaders of the largest nation on earth. And the professional futures of several of the Americans who had lived with them in 1944 and 1945 were undermined by blind anti-Communism and hot and cold wars.

I be Col. David Barrett, who first headed the mission, and my father, John Emmerson, then a second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Chiang Kai-shek's capital city, Chungking, were denied reserve promotions. One of the most deeply hurt was John S. Service, then also a second secretary up from Chungking. McCarthyism forced him out of the Foreign Service and only the Supreme Court could finally compel the State Department to take him back.

In 1978, on Dixie Mission-2, Mr. Service and my father were honored guests. They and their favorable estimates of Communist strength in Yenan have been vindicated — first by history, when Mao and his comrades won the civil war, and later by politics, when McCarthyism declined. Then the Communist bloc split open, Richard Nixon went to Peking, and the bias of those who once looked for scapegoats of whom to blame the "loss" of China became openly laughable.

In the Caves

We revisit Yenan. The manmade caves where the Dixie Mission lived are now a dormitory for middle-school students. The old mess hall, named Whittlesey by the Communists in honor of the one mission member who lost his life in the area, Henry Whittlesey, is gone. Next to the pear orchard where the GIs were invited to dance with wives of Mao and Chou to "Yankee Doodle" and other Capitalist tunes, a prim female guide shepherds tourists through one of the now "holy" places where Mao lived.

George W. Ball, an investment banker, was Under Secretary of State from 1961 to 1966. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Who Dares Whisper?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Here is an ingenious plan to assure secrecy in government: declare all information in official files to be, legally, "government property." Then using the information without permission would be a crime like stealing an Army truck.

Could a tactic that simply really work? It sounds too clever, too transparently tricky for any U.S. government to get away with. But right now it is working. It is being tried by the Department of Justice: Jimmy Carter's Department of Justice. And so far the department is quite unsuited to its imperial task.

The idea was used in the case of Ronald Humphrey and David Trumbo, the two men convicted last month of trying to deliver State Department documents to Vietnam. The main charge against them was old-fashioned espionage: giving defense information to a foreign power for its advantage. What virtually nobody noticed was that there were other counts in the indictment.

It is a precedent — from the time of Richard Nixon and John Mitchell. In their aborted prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo over the Pentagon Papers, one charge of theft of the information in the Xeroxed documents. In fact, another troubling count in the Humphrey-Trumbo conviction tracks the Ellsberg case: a charge of "communicating data relating to the national defense" without any showing of intent to harm the United States or aid a foreign power.

Why should Jimmy Carter's Justice Department follow such an unhappy example? Carter, after all, said a lot in the campaign about "open government." Was that all deception? Does he really want extraordinary new power in government to suppress uncomfortable facts? Is his attorney general, Griffin Bell, maneuvering craftily to harm the United States or aid a foreign power?

Conspiracy seems unlikely to me. My guess is that Griffin Bell has never thought about the dangerous implications of those counts in the Humphrey-Trumbo indictment. They have the aroma of overzealous career lawyers in the Justice Department's Criminal Division: the sort of prosecutors who are not content with an espionage case but want to pile on legal theories that may be useful against other targets.

But to say that is not a compliment to Griffin Bell or his assis-

tants. This is only the latest of many extremely disturbing positions taken by the Carter Justice Department — disturbing for freedom of expression and information. The department has pushed gag orders to new extremes and this week brings Frank Snapp to trial for publishing unclassified information about the CIA. It is hardly reassuring that Bell's excuse is inattention and insensitivity.

The curious thing is that newspapers and others usually concerned about such issues have not raised more alarm. If John Mitchell were responsible, there would have been screaming editorials across the country. Perhaps a personal element is needed to dramatize issues. The press focused on Bell in the David Martin affair, which was really trivial compared to the series of secret trials.

One has to wonder, too, whether the White House knows what is going on. Vice President Mondale said in a speech last week that the president had ordered a review of all proposed legislation to assure "full protection" of First Amendment rights. But insidious government positions in lawsuits are far more threatening to those freedoms.

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N The Last Unmarried Days of a Princess

By Hélène Dorsey

PARIS, June 19 (IHT) — The luggage is sold out, but the pots and pans are still there, as well as the dozen coral and silver cake forks and the Pyrex-lined, silver-plated tureens that can go on the table.

Princess Caroline, who is said to make an excellent cheesecake, is a practical girl, judging from the items mentioned above, all part of her Dior wedding list, which also includes more expensive knicknacks, such as silver goblets, malachite and jade frames, with ashtrays to match, and pretty, wysteria-decorated dishes and plant holders.

Dior has put all of the princess' selection in a special small room and it also has a chauffeur assigned to make immediate deliveries.

"Yes, the princess chose everything herself," the salesgirl said. "She and her fiance were very personal about it and seemed to care about each item."

Princess Caroline has two other wedding lists, at Valentino Piu and Puforcat.

From Valentino Piu, which is designer Valentino's decoration shop, she chose another dinner set, this time decorated with cherries, with glasses to match, plus a bamboo breakfast tray and a large number of low-priced knicknacks, such as heart-shaped boxes and place mats.

By far the heaviest list is at Puforcat, an old-fashioned gift house specializing in conventional silver, porcelain and crystal.

For flat silver, Princess Caroline chose a handsome Louvois, or Louis XIV, pattern and assorted flat serving dishes. One of her dinner sets, called Ching Tao, is a copy of an 18th-century Chinese pattern, while the coffee cups are copies of an 18th-century blue-and-gold pattern.

The glasses also follow the same hutzpah classic Baccarat fine.

Otherwise, Princess Caroline has spent her last unmarried days both working and playing. Last week, she delivered a speech at a Unesco round table on the subject: "What kind of world are we leaving to our children?" Other participants in-

cluded Han Suyin, Peter Ustinov, Vasarely and Jean d'Ormesson.

The princess, who speaks five languages, has also been busy with her final exams (philosophy and child psychology) and will probably concentrate on the problems of retarded children after her wedding.

Fittings for her wedding dress and trousseau are continuing. Marc Bohan of Dior is running away with the show. An old friend and steady couturier of Princess Grace, he is doing the dresses for both the princess and her mother for all three days of festivities. That includes his gowns for the ball, given for some 700 people at Monaco palace June 27, dresses for the civil ceremony, June 28, and the religious wedding, June 29. The wedding will take place, not in the cathedral where her parents were married, but in the palace's private chapel, which holds no more than 70 people.

While the princess' wedding will be a three-day event, it will not resemble that of her parents, which caused a worldwide commotion. Things have been kept on a low key, only close friends have been invited to the ball and the religious wedding "will be strictly family," Princess Grace said. "We don't want to repeat what happened 20 years ago," she added with a slight chuckle.

The princess also took time to pose for a young Catalan painter, J. Torrente Llado, who is currently exhibiting in Paris at the Galerie Pyramide, on the Rue Bonaparte. The princess saw the catalog (handsomely photographed by Lord Snowdon) and reportedly liked it

so well that she decided to have her portrait done right away, despite her crowded schedule.

The portrait was finished early last week but is still on the painter's easel, where it has to dry for another month.

Llado, whose portraits include

Rose Kennedy, Olympia de Rothschild and Dewi Sukarno, delivered a sober, serious, not to say dramatic, vision of Princess Caroline, wearing a black dress in a black background.

Princess was said to be delighted by the elongated face painter gave her and approved it over fiance's protests.

"Famous people often build a wall between themselves and the rest of the world, but not the princess," the painter said. "She has beautiful eyes," he added, "with a mixture of intelligence and gaiety."

The princess, who finds herself too chubby, was delighted with the elongated, narrower-than-life face the artist gave her. When fiancé Philippe Junot protested, she said, "No, that's fine."

The princess and her fiance are also being feted right and left. Last week, Jean and Yvonne Castel, who are very close friends of Mr. Junot, gave a garden party at La Faisanderie, their country place near Paris. Tomorrow, Hubert Michard-Pelissier, another old friend to be a witness of Mr. Junot at the wedding, will give a party for friends at home. Thursday, Mrs. Oscar Wyatt, of Houston, a close friend of Princess Grace, is giving a party at Maxim's for 120 people.

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in one-woman shows.

Contraceptives Lower Births For Teen-Agers

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI) — A nationwide survey shows contraceptives prevented about 680,000 pregnancies among teen-age girls during a one-year period, and more pregnancies could be prevented if contraceptives were more readily available.

The study, conducted by John Hopkins University sociologists Melvin Zelnik and John F. Kanter in 1976, also disputed the "widely held beliefs" that increased availability of contraceptives leads to more abortions.

"If none of today's sexually active teens used birth control methods, the number of such pregnancies would be 1,460,000 each year instead of the 780,000 which actually occur," the authors said.

Certainly, these findings leave no room for complacency . . . but they do show that many teen-agers are using contraception, are using effective methods, and are using them regularly," the sociologists said.

In a publication associated with the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, the authors said that one way to prevent teen-age pregnancies is to make contraceptives more available through clinics, doctors and drugstores, as well as through nonthreatening, neighborhood-based peer networks — especially for distribution of non-physician methods like condoms and foam.

Passenger Prejudice Still Flies High

Women Are Breaking the Airlines' Cockpit Barrier

However, women pilots — even if their numbers are few — have been entering the cockpits of U.S. commercial airliners since December, 1972. Foreign carriers began employing women pilots as early as 1969.

Lufthansa and British Airways employ only male pilots, approximately 5,000 in all. SAS did hire a woman pilot not too long ago, but she resigned last year. British Caledonia employs a woman copilot, who has been flying with the company for about four years.

Ireland's airline, Aer Lingus, employs 316 male pilots, but a woman is enrolled in their latest class and should be flying for the company next year.

Aeroflot is reported to have a small number of women pilots, but the figure is not available.

Continental, Western and Texas International lead the U.S. carriers with six female pilots each, followed by United with five, and American and Braniff with four each. Several other carriers employ from one to three women pilots such as Frontier, Delta, Southern and Alaska.

The success of these approximately 50 women who now fly U.S. commercial jetliners belies the problems and pressures they have encountered, and, to a certain extent, still encounter today. Commercial pilot requirements are stiff, including a college diploma, commercial license, instrument rating and at least 1,500 hours of flight, partly at night.

Only 50 female pilots out of some 33,000 commercial pilots is a small percentage, but the skies are becoming friendlier. In fact, industry officials expect women pilots to increase in number in coming years because many veteran pilots trained during World War II are approaching retirement.

One of the major roadblocks to hiring women pilots is not airline prejudice, but passenger prejudice, according to several women pilots.

Beverly Bass, one of the four women flying for American, explains the problem. "The company says, 'Your qualifications are great, but what would our passengers say?'" She says that one amusing experience occurred when an older woman peered into the cockpit and upon noticing Miss Bass exclaimed, "Oh, I didn't know the captain had a secretary."

Other women pilots admit to experiencing similar confrontations. Cheryl Ritchie, first officer with

Toy Maker to the Queen

Japan Trade Surplus Off in May**Fukuda Is Sure
Of 7% Growth**

From Wire Dispatches
TOKYO, June 19—Japan's huge monthly trading surpluses—cruel to the future of the dollar—dipped sharply in May, but Premier Takeo Fukuda said today that further reductions largely depend on the outcome of America's fight against inflation.

The country's visible trade surplus fell to \$1.35 billion in May from \$2.27 billion in April, the Finance Ministry reported. The current-account surplus dropped to \$750 million in May from \$1.74 billion in April and a \$229-million April surplus on the overall balance of payments turned into a deficit of \$10 million in May.

Commenting on the overall deficit, Finance Ministry officials said the May deficit in the long-term capital account was the biggest on record owing to continued capital outflows from Japan and increased liquidations by foreign investors of portfolio investments in Japanese bonds. Five yen bonds totalling 106 billion yen were issued in Japan by foreign governments and international organizations during the month, they said.

Ministry officials said they feared the visible trade surplus would rise again. The dramatic fall in the May figures has been mainly attributed to a sharp rise in oil imports, which were speeded up to beat a new tax on oil introduced on June 1. A preliminary report shows the trade surplus in the first ten days of June soared to \$979.04 million against \$170.97 million in the year earlier period, the Finance Ministry said. Early June imports slumped 17.8 percent on a dollar basis and were down a steep 32.5 percent on a yen basis.

The May figures were released too late to affect the foreign exchange market here, where the dollar closed at 215.58. But in London, the dollar at one point fell to an all-time post-war low of 213.60 yen. It had dropped to 214.80 yen in London last week, but had recovered in the last part of the week.

Mr. Fukuda told a news conference today that whether or not Japan could reduce its current-account surplus largely depended on the success of the United States and other countries in curbing their inflation rate.

"If inflation is rampant in other countries it changes the economic value of our export commodities and the total amount of value of our exports might increase but the level of quantity stays at the same level," he said.

The Japanese government has adopted a programme of emergency imports as part of an effort to reduce the country's trading surpluses, and voluntary export curbs are also in force. Mr. Fukuda reaffirmed today that Japan would keep the number of vehicle exports at a level not higher than last year.

Mr. Fukuda today reaffirmed his conviction that Japan would achieve its economic growth target of 7 percent for fiscal 1978. He refuted the economic growth figure for the first three months of 1978 at 2.4 percent and mentioned that annual rate would be near 10

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**Bonn 3.5%
Growth Aim
Off Target****Bundesbank Says
Goal Out of Reach**

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, June 19—West Germany's target of 3.5 percent economic growth this year is probably out of reach, the Bundesbank said today.

In comparison to his firm attitude on high economic growth, his tone was slightly lower about reducing the current-account surplus.

In reply to a question, he said the \$6-billion target in fiscal 1978 is a figure set hypothetically in the process of formulating the budget.

According to one of the nation's prestigious think-tanks, Mitsubishi Research Institute, the current-account surplus in fiscal 1978 is likely to be in the region of \$14 billion.

Mr. Fukuda also said Japan is exploring with the United States the possibility of doing something about the increasingly high cost of maintaining U.S. troops and installations in Japan due to the weakening value of the dollar. He did not go into specifics but said Japan would "make its best efforts" to correct the situation.

Soviet Rate-Cutting Held A Threat to U.S. Shipping

WASHINGTON, June 19 (NYT) — Rate-cutting by Soviet ships is viewed increasingly by government officials and American shipping executives as a threat to the U.S. maritime industry.

Robert Blackwell, an assistant commerce secretary, warned at a news briefing organized by the National Maritime Council that urgent steps were needed to curtail the expansion of Soviet shipping, whose rate-cutting was seriously weakening the competitive position of the U.S. merchant fleet.

Soviet ships now carry 10 percent of all cargo in U.S. trade with the Far East and Europe, he said, adding that there were now more Soviet than American ships operating in the nation's foreign trade.

Soviet operators were quoting rates up to 40 percent lower than either U.S. or other foreign-flag ships. "There is no way for the Americans or even the Europeans to compete," he said. "This is a classical case of dumping."

The issue of Soviet shipping operations in U.S. trades was stimulated recently by the news that a Soviet shipping line, the Baltic Shipping Co., had won a contract to transport U.S.-financed imports of buses from West Germany to Houston.

The deal, which was the subject of a House inquiry, was found to be exempt from the law that normally requires 50 percent of all government-financed cargoes to be carried in U.S.-flag ships. However, the Soviet bid of \$3,500 per unit against the lowest U.S. bid of \$6,500 may yet turn out to be the most costly cargo ever won by a Soviet operator. The Federal Maritime Commission is investigating the contract, said to have been won on the basis of a bid not previously filed with the commission, as required by law. This could constitute the first successful prosecution of a Soviet ship operator.

The inquiry, which calls for Baltic Shipping to produce documents relating to the bid by June 30, is being watched carefully.

Political Purposes

James Barker, chairman of the council, said: "The problem is that America's maritime industry operates under restrictions not applicable to its competitors." Some competitors, such as Soviet lines, which he called a state-owned monopoly, operate "for political purposes," he added.

Calling for new laws to restrict foreign and especially state-owned shipping participation in the Ameri-

billion. It further estimates that in fiscal 1979 the figure would increase to \$15.6 billion.

Mr. Fukuda said discussions are actively taking place with the United States with the view of establishing a joint funding program to tackle the development of nuclear fusion and solar energy as substitutes for petroleum. If agreement is reached, he said, other industrial countries will be invited to participate in the effort. Though no figures have yet been decided on, he said, he acknowledged there had been talk of a joint investment of between \$500 million and \$1 billion.

Mr. Fukuda also said Japan is exploring with the United States the possibility of doing something about the increasingly high cost of maintaining U.S. troops and installations in Japan due to the weakening value of the dollar. He did not go into specifics but said Japan would "make its best efforts" to correct the situation.

In its last monthly report before the Western economic summit in Bonn next month, the bank said imports between January and April were 8.5 percent higher than in the year-ago period. "This indicates to what extent the economic climate in other countries is being supported" by West Germany, it said. By contrast, exports have been hit by the dampened economic climate in other countries and by the appreciation of the Deutsche mark.

The decisive impetus in the overall economic picture has come "exclusively" from domestic factors in the first quarter, the report said. The construction industry stood clearly on top, with domestic-order inflow growth in various sectors ranging from 25 to 36 percent above the year-ago period.

The bank said that in February through May money-supply growth slowed to an 8.5-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from 14 percent in the October-January period.

It attributed the growth to speculative inflows of foreign funds at the beginning of the year, which sought to capitalize on an expected further upward revaluation of the mark. The Bundesbank said its measures to curb such a rise in the mark through intervention also was a factor in the money-supply growth. It said its interventions totalled about 4 billion DM from mid-March to June 13.

Private demand for consumer goods also rose in early 1978, although the increase was not nearly as pronounced as that in the construction industry. Company credit demand, excluding home construction, weakened in the quarter, following a noticeable increase in the second half of 1977. Seasonally adjusted, borrowings rose only 2 percent from a year ago.

The deal, which was the subject of a House inquiry, was found to be exempt from the law that normally requires 50 percent of all government-financed cargoes to be carried in U.S.-flag ships. However, the Soviet bid of \$3,500 per unit against the lowest U.S. bid of \$6,500 may yet turn out to be the most costly cargo ever won by a Soviet operator. The Federal Maritime Commission is investigating the contract, said to have been won on the basis of a bid not previously filed with the commission, as required by law. This could constitute the first successful prosecution of a Soviet ship operator.

The inquiry, which calls for Baltic Shipping to produce documents relating to the bid by June 30, is being watched carefully.

Financial Management for the Non-Financial Executive

LONDON JULY 10-21 1978

Last year, the U.S. Maritime Administration reported that Soviet flag penetrations into U.S. cargo liner trades was expected to grow from an estimated 2.9 percent in 1976 to a projected 3.4 percent in 1980 and 6.6 percent by 1985.

Further analysis showed that Soviet penetration on a number of key routes in 1976 was considerably higher than the 2.9 percent. Further analysis showed that Soviet penetration on a number of key routes in 1976 was considerably higher than the 2.9 percent average. What worries the Maritime Administration more, however, is the increasing share of high-value cargoes now being carried by the Soviet fleet in contrast to low-value bulk cargoes, on which ship operators defend for a proportionately smaller share of their profits.

Snake Still Key to EEC's Plan to Stabilize Rates

LUXEMBOURG, June 19 (AP-DJ) — Broad outlines for a consensus among EEC member states on how to create a zone of greater currency stability appeared to have emerged from a meeting of finance and economics ministers here today.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey reported that the "developing consensus" on greater currency stability would be summed up this month by the EEC monetary committee for chief of state meeting at an EEC summit in Bremen July 6-7. But Mr. Healey and other top ministers all agreed that neither at Bremen nor at the Western economic summit in Bonn July 16-17 would any final decisions on such a stability scheme be decided.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Healey stressed the importance of deciding a currency system on its own merits. "The system must be durable."

He said the ministers were agreed that a greater currency stability zone should not damage the dollar's position. Earlier, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthofer told a reporter that he and ministers from Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Luxembourg all voiced their Matthofer said.

intention not to change the joint European float, the so-called snake. Under that arrangement, the Deutsche mark, Belgian franc, guilder and the Danish and Norwegian kroner move within a bands spread of 4.5 percent against each other or 2.25 percent as calculated against the dollar.

Jacques Poos, Luxembourg's finance minister, said the snake members would now broach their ideas on creating a more stable currency zone in Europe to other EEC member states.

Participants said there appeared to be a consensus emerging on how to stabilize the French franc and the lira could be brought into the snake. For those who feel they cannot join immediately, a transitory period of six to nine months could be applied, officials explained, during which they would be allowed to move parallel to the snake but within wider bands — such as 4.5 percent instead of the current 2.25 percent.

Major criteria for a European currency system would be an effective mechanism to protect exchange rates, obligatory intervention in defense of established parities — but not common European intervention policy vis-a-vis the dollar — Mr. Matthofer said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Rhone-Poulenc Sees Higher Profit**

Rhone-Poulenc, the third largest company in France and the ninth biggest chemical producer in the world, expects to recover from the big losses suffered in 1975. Gérardine Pironne, deputy managing director, says that while textiles still are showing losses after deficits of 750 million francs in 1976 and 707 million francs last year — this year's deficit will be "sizable less, perhaps by as much as 30 to 40 percent." Polymers, which showed a loss of about 70 million francs last year, also are recovering but "not in the same order of magnitude as textiles," he adds. Overall, further progress is likely this year on the modest 84-million-franc profit reported last year. He says overall capital outlays will rise to 1.7 billion francs, from 1.5 billion francs last year.

Preussag Turnover Falls 84%

Preussag, the West German mining and raw materials concern, says first-quarter consolidated turnover declined 8.5 percent to 657.6 million Deutsche marks from 718.7 million DM in the year-earlier period. Preussag attributes the turnover decline primarily to the continuing weakness in its metals sector where turnover was off 28 percent to 212.8 million DM. Most other sectors — transportation, oil and chemicals, coal, and construction — registered

small rises in turnover. Investment spending fell 17 percent to 38.6 million DM. No profit results were given.

FTC May Try to Bar Beatrice Merger

Beatrice Foods says the Federal Trade Commission could seek to block its proposed \$490-million merger with Tropicana Products Inc. The FTC has asked Beatrice to postpone a vote on the proposed acquisition until after Sept. 1 to allow the agency more time to complete its previously disclosed antitrust investigation of the merger. Beatrice, however, has "declined to do so," saying the consummation of the acquisition is expected to occur by the end of this month.

Courtaulds Cuts Capital Spending

Courtaulds has cut capital expenditure for the current fiscal year ending next March to £28 million from £56 million a year earlier. The previous year's total was itself the lowest level for some time, reflecting the fact that investment in recent years, especially in fibers and textiles, must now be expected to earn "proper return." The emphasis of spending has been on improving the quality and competitiveness of products for the capacities already created, rather than enlarging them further, it says.

Heated Debated Expected on Tighter Credit**Open Market Meets on Money Course**

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP-DJ)

— Members of the Open Market Committee, the Federal Reserve's policy-making arm, are likely to face heated debate when they meet tomorrow to decide the nation's money course for the next month.

The meeting will pit those favoring a tighter credit policy against others who warn that an expected slowing of the economy warrants an unchanged money policy. As a backdrop, the members face growing political pressure from the White House and Congress against taking any action that would jeopardize economic growth.

It will be a "close decision," said Alan Lerner, a senior vice president of Alan Bankers Trust. But most analysts believe the sentiment will favor some moderate tightening of credit rates.

If that is the case, short-term interest rates will come under increased upward pressure. And some specialists say that any tightening will heighten the possibility of a boost from 7 percent in the discount rate, the fee charged by the Fed on loans to member commercial banks.

David M. Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said the committee will be confronted with three basic issues: slowing economic growth, rising inflationary pressures and a surge in the growth of the nation's money and credit. "I guess the committee's consensus is that the data will suggest somewhat less buoyancy in the economic picture," Mr. Jones said. He noted, for example, that personal income in May rose only 0.9 percent, compared with a 1.3-percent rise in April and 1.4 percent in March. Retail sales declined 2 percent in May, in contrast to a 1.9-percent surge in April.

These factors in themselves would argue against credit tightening measures by the Fed. But Mr. Jones warned that "inflation remains excessive by any measure." April consumer prices jumped by 7.4 percent from a year ago.

Columbia Cuts Price

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 19 (UPI) — The Colombian Monetary Board lowered today its export price for coffee by \$1.5 to \$275 per 70-kilo sack, reacting to reduced prices on international markets.

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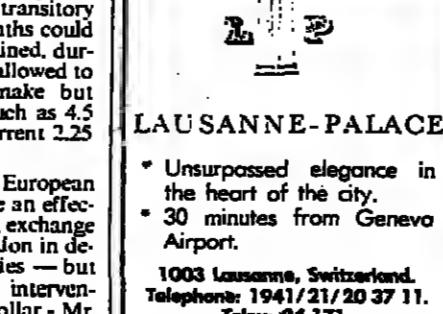
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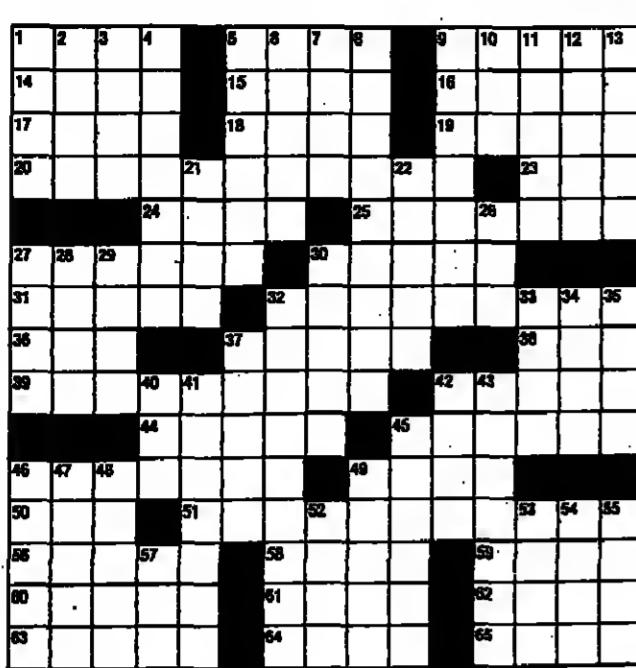
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Course for some thoroughbreds
- 5 Hang fire
- 9 Oases
- 14 Spicy hedgepodge
- 15 Plant skin to tequila
- 16 Xanthippe's marketplace
- 17 Picasso colleague
- 18 Grand — home run
- 19 Solons of the Fifth Republic
- 20 Singles
- 22 Satisfied a certain pang
- 24 Banker's advance
- 25 Warned by the fire
- 27 Stress, in music or poetry
- 30 Textile dyeing method
- 31 Wayne or Samuel
- 32 Stripes on a diamond
- 36 According to
- 37 Solid figure dispersing light
- 38 Take steps
- 39 Johnny Bench guards it
- 42 Abba's contemporary
- 44 Divulges secret data

DOWN

- 1 Uproar
- 2 — Bator, Mongolian capital
- 3 Nettle
- 4 Minor shortcomings
- 5 Make a — (try to pitch w/o)
- 6 Novelist Glasgow
- 7 Early shipbuilder
- 8 Cup for espresso
- 10 — (actually existing)
- 11 Stunned
- 12 Cormeille cake
- 13 Scorpio, mostly Full
- 15 Potential scorers
- 16 Prefix for graph or type
- 17 Target for Dr. J.
- 18 Planter's shoot
- 19 Slipped a cog
- 20 Wave on the Seine
- 21 Stamp on a butcher's offering
- 22 Peanut
- 23 — (actually existing)
- 24 Beyond.
- 25 First-rate
- 26 " — cannot wither her": Shak.
- 27 He played Mr. Chips
- 28 A Lloyd's rating
- 29 Clan's emblem
- 30 To the slopes
- 31 Ram's baby sitter
- 32 Mt. Elbert's loc.
- 33 Fuming
- 34 Hectors or heckles
- 35 Slow-down device on a car
- 36 Famed caricaturist
- 37 Nymph who loved and lost
- 38 Degree
- 39 Days of yore
- 40 Institute in Baltimore
- 41 Gopher State: Abbr.
- 42 Speaks freely
- 43 Hairpiece
- 44 Feature of an adas
- 45 Dame
- 46 Claims to be a fact
- 47 Nudges
- 48 Millenia
- 49 Mrs. Laughton
- 50 Frees (of)
- 51 Vocal set-to
- 52 Separator at Wimbleton
- 53 — cannot wither her": Shak.
- 54 — (actually existing)
- 55 — (actually existing)
- 56 — (actually existing)
- 57 — (actually existing)
- 58 — (actually existing)
- 59 — (actually existing)
- 60 — (actually existing)
- 61 — (actually existing)
- 62 — (actually existing)
- 63 — (actually existing)

WEATHER

	C.P.	MADRID	C.F.
ALCARVE	14 61	fair	21 73
AMSTERDAM	22 81	fair	cloudy
ANKARA	22 81	cloudy	26 79
BEIRUT	22 81	cloudy	27 79
BELGRADE	19 64	rain	26 79
BERLIN	21 70	fair	21 70
BRUSSELS	21 70	fair	21 70
BUDAPEST	20 44	overcast	24 78
CASABLANCA	20 44	cloudy	28 46
COPENHAGEN	20 44	fair	26 79
COSTA DEL SOL	21 70	fair	23 73
DAKAR	13 55	rain	21 70
EDINBURGH	22 77	cloudy	21 70
FLORENCE	22 77	cloudy	23 73
FRANKFURT	21 70	cloudy	20 44
GENEVA	15 59	showers	20 44
HELSINKI	17 63	overcast	19 44
HONG KONG	21 70	overcast	21 70
LAS PALMAS	21 70	overcast	21 70
LISBON	21 70	cloudy	21 70
LONDON	21 70	fair	21 70
LOS ANGELES	20 68	fair	20 67

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.

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June 19, 1978

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-10) Boardband SF 766.25

-10) Center SF 897.00

-10) Grope SF 897.00

-10) Industri SF 741.00

-10) Interfund SF 17.50

-10) Interfund SF 4.00

-10) Interfund SF 7.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

-10) C.P. Fund SF 17.50

-10) C.P. Fund SF 1.00

-10) High Interest Trust SF 1.00

-10) High Interest Sterling SF 1.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

-10) Capital Int'l Fund SF 17.00

-10) Capital Int'l Fund SF 1.00

-10) Convertible Combi SA SF 24.50

CREDIT SUISSE:

-10) Actions Suisses SF 282.75

-10) Comme. SF 421.00

-10) C.P. Fund SF 4.00

-10) C.P. Fund SF 6.00

-10) C.P. Fund SF 73.00

-10) C.P. Fund SF 111.75

-10) C.P. Fund SF 1.00

North Wins U.S. Open by a Stroke

**His 4-Foot Putt
On 18th Hole
Decides Title**

By Gerald Strine

DENVER, June 19 (UPI) — Andy North held on, despite going over par on the final five holes, to win the U.S. Open golf tournament here yesterday.

"There will be no winners against an Open course like this, only survivors," the 28-year-old professional predicted after he took a two-stroke lead Friday. He was so tight, North finished one over par, 11-285, after slipping to a three-over 74, but it was good enough to edge two veterans, Dave Stockton and C.C. Snead, by a stroke.

North was four under for the tournament, firmly in command, but bogeyed the eighth, ninth and tenth holes to open the door for the opposition. Birdies on the 11th and 13th holes let him regain a four-stroke advantage, but he bogeyed the 14th, double-bogeyed the 15th — when he left his first blast in a sand trap — and nearly blew a two-stroke lead coming to the 18th green.

From Rough to Rougher

North needed only to bogey the 18th hole, after Stockton had bogeyed. But North's iron from the rough found the right rough. He came out of the high grass crisply, only to wind up in the left rough in front of a trap guarding the green.

There appeared to be little reason for worry. North had a stroke to spare — but he needed it, because his third shot was a bloop over the trap.

"I'd done it to myself," North observed later. "Nobody was going to get me out and in from there but me."

And he blasted out beautifully, to within four feet of the cup. All that remained was to sink that putt. Gary Player, his playing partner, putted out.

Lots of Study

North surveyed the contour of the green carefully, from the far side of the cup. He stepped up to the ball, then backed off as the wind that had belted push his ball up the 18th fairway gusted slightly.

Again he prepared to putt ... and again he backed off when the wind kicked up.

Finally, with much of the huge gallery (25,000 paid) looking on, North stroked the putt. It was perfect, into the back of the hole.

North posted rounds of 70, 70, 71 and 74 to take first money of \$45,000, increasing his season's total to \$137,981. His last tournament title came in 1977 at the Westchester Classic. But North was seventh in the Crosby, fourth in the Tournament Players Championship, ninth in the Heritage, second in the Tournament of Champions and second in the Kemper Classic this year — with a majority of those good efforts being fashioned over the tour's more difficult layouts, if not quite as difficult as that of Cherry Hills here.

Nicklaus Tied for Sixth

The last time an Open winner failed to better par was in 1972, when Jack Nicklaus gained his third championship with a 290 at Pebble Beach in California.

Nicklaus wound up with Player, Tom Watson, Andy Bean, Johnnie Miller and Billy Kraenzel in a tie for sixth place this year, at 289. This group was one stroke behind Tom Weiskopf and Hale Irwin, who tied for fourth, two shots behind Snead and Stockton.

Weiskopf, with a 68, and Watson, 70, shot the best scores among the leaders yesterday.

Nobody really made a run at North. Nicklaus started out briskly with a couple of birdies to come to one over par, but he skinned an iron shot on the fourth hole, leading to a double-bogey 6, and never threatened again.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST						
W	L	Pct.	GB			
Boston	45	28	.592	—		
Baltimore	38	36	.574	6 1/2		
New York	37	37	.567	7		
Montreal	37	37	.567	7		
Detroit	31	31	.559	12 1/2		
Cleveland	27	34	.443	16		
Toronto	21	42	.333	23		
WEST						
Kansas City	33	29	.532	—		
California	33	31	.518	1		
Texas	32	31	.508	1 1/2		
Oakland	32	31	.492	2 1/2		
Chicago	27	35	.477	4 1/2		
Minnesota	27	35	.435	6		
Seattle	26	47	.399	15 1/2		
Sunday's Games						
Baltimore 3-0; Texas 11-0; Texas/Montreal 5-1						
NATIONAL LEAGUE GAST						
Chicago 4-3; Philadelphia 4-2; Atlanta 4-1						
Philadelphia	24	26	.567	2 1/2		
Baltimore	31	28	.556	3 1/2		
Montreal	32	29	.556	3 1/2		
Pittsburgh	32	29	.547	4 1/2		
New York	29	36	.482	6 1/2		
St. Louis	23	41	.344	14		
WEST						
San Francisco	41	22	.651	—		
Cincinnati	40	25	.615	2 1/2		
Los Angeles	36	28	.543	5 1/2		
Houston	28	32	.447	11 1/2		
San Diego	27	35	.433	12 1/2		
Atlanta	25	36	.419	15		
Sunday's Games						
Atlanta 4-1; St. Louis 11-0; Cincinnati 4-0						
Seattle 10-0; Atlanta 10-0; Cincinnati 4-0						
Cleveland 4-1; Atlanta 11-0; Cincinnati 4-0						
NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST						
Chicago 4-3; San Francisco 4-2; Los Angeles 4-1						
San Francisco	24	26	.567	2 1/2		
Philadelphia	31	28	.556	3 1/2		
Baltimore	32	29	.556	3 1/2		
Montreal	32	29	.547	4 1/2		
New York	29	36	.482	6 1/2		
St. Louis	23	41	.344	14		



With his caddy staring over his shoulder, Andy North studies the putt he had to make on the 18th hole to win the U.S. Open.

Mariners Hang on to Beat Red Sox, 3-2

BOSTON, June 18 (AP) — Bill Stein and Bob Robertson hit runs scoring doubles yesterday as the Seattle Mariners snapped a 10-game losing streak by beating Boston, 3-2, and ending the Red Sox nine-game winning streak.

The loss was only Boston's fifth in 33 home games this season, and its first defeat after 16 home victories over West Division opponents.

The Red Sox put runs on second and third with two outs in the ninth, but Jim Rice — the American League's leading slugger — hit a sinking line drive that left fielder Bruce Bochte caught with a dive to end the game.

Robertson, a designated hitter, batted only .143 entering the game, doubled Stein home in the sixth inning to break a 1-1 tie. Stein doubled in the eighth, finishing Boston starter Jim Wright (3-1) and driving in Leon Roberts, who opened with a walk.

Rice extended his league home-run lead with his 22d of the season in the first inning. Seattle tied it in the fifth when Craig Reynolds doubled and scored on a single by Dan Meyer. Carlton Fisk hit his sixth homer of the year in the eighth off Wright.

Seattle's Tied for Sixth

The last time an Open winner failed to better par was in 1972, when Jack Nicklaus gained his third championship with a 290 at Pebble Beach in California.

Nicklaus wound up with Player, Tom Watson, Andy Bean, Johnnie Miller and Billy Kraenzel in a tie for sixth place this year, at 289. This group was one stroke behind Tom Weiskopf and Hale Irwin, who tied for fourth, two shots behind Snead and Stockton.

Weiskopf, with a 68, and Watson, 70, shot the best scores among the leaders yesterday.

Nobody really made a run at North. Nicklaus started out briskly with a couple of birdies to come to one over par, but he skinned an iron shot on the fourth hole, leading to a double-bogey 6, and never threatened again.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST						
W	L	Pct.	GB			
Baltimore	45	28	.592	—		
Baltimore	38	36	.574	6 1/2		
New York	37	37	.567	7		
Montreal	37	37	.567	7		
Detroit	31	31	.559	12 1/2		
Cleveland	27	34	.443	16		
Toronto	21	42	.333	23		
WEST						
Kansas City	33	29	.532	—		
California	33	31	.518	1		
Texas	32	31	.508	1 1/2		
Oakland	32	31	.492	2 1/2		
Chicago	27	35	.477	4 1/2		
Minnesota	27	35	.435	6		
Seattle	26	47	.399	15 1/2		
Sunday's Games						
Baltimore 3-0; White Sox 2-1						
NATIONAL LEAGUE GAST						
Chicago 4-3; Philadelphia 4-2; Atlanta 4-1						
Philadelphia	24	26	.567	2 1/2		
Baltimore	31	28	.556	3 1/2		
Montreal	32	29	.556	3 1/2		
Pittsburgh	32	29	.547	4 1/2		
New York	29	36	.482	6 1/2		
St. Louis	23	41	.344	14		
Sunday's Games						
Atlanta 4-1; St. Louis 11-0; Cincinnati 4-0						
Seattle 10-0; Atlanta 10-0; Cincinnati 4-0						
Cleveland 4-1; Atlanta 11-0; Cincinnati 4-0						
NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST						
Chicago 4-3; San Francisco 4-2; Los Angeles 4-1						
San Francisco	24	26	.567	2 1/2		
Baltimore	31	28	.556	3 1/2		
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Twins 8, Tigers 4

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Rangers 3, Blue Jays 2

At Arlington, Texas, Bobby Thompson's drag-bunt single scored Bobby Bonds from third base with two outs in the ninth in-

Lopez Captures Fifth Straight, Female Record

By Betty Cuniberti

Art Buchwald

Infiltration

WASHINGTON — I just received, anonymously, an unclassified cable to the State Department from the American Embassy in Doha, Qatar, one of the Arab countries involved in the hoy-cott of Israel.

It reads as follows, and I swear I did not make up one word of it.



Buchwald

"I — During routine visit to Doha's Boycott Office, Embassy Commercial Specialist was made aware of possible problem which Philip Morris Tobacco Co. may face in marketing Merit cigarettes in the Middle East. Something about the structure of the filter on Merit cigarettes causes tar to be deposited on the mouthpiece end of the white filter in the form of a six-pointed star. The star is clearly visible when the cigarette is smoked approximately half its length.

(Further smoking causes the star to be lost in a general brown stain.)

" — Our Commercial Specialist told Boycott Office officials that this obviously not a serious matter. Office Director agreed but indicated he had already received numerous complaints (including one from the palace), and he then introduced our man to the latest batch of complainers who were sitting in his outer office.

" — Boycott Office Director is trying to head off complaints, but fears that sale of 'Merit' cigarettes and subsequent complaints about the star appearing on the end of the filter element, may lead to the banning of all Philip Morris products, including the immensely popular Marlboro brand."

You may laugh, if you want to, but if you're a stockholder of Philip

Philip Morris, this is no joking matter. The Philip Morris Co. never, in all its wildest dreams, thought of developing a cigarette filter which would produce a Star of David on it, and even if it did, it certainly wouldn't export such a cigarette filter to an Arab country.

The only explanation that makes any sense is that the Israeli secret service people have developed such a filter and infiltrated the Merit factory. If this is true, it is one of the great breakthroughs in postwar covert operations, and one that has made the CIA green with envy.

There have been rumors that for years CIA scientists have been working on a cigarette filter which would produce an American flag when half-smoked by someone in a Communist country. But the Central Intelligence Agency has not been able to overcome the incredible problems of getting the tar to produce 50 stars and 13 stripes that would fit on the filter.

The Soviet Union's KGB is also said to be unsuccessful in developing a filter that would produce a hammer and sickle while someone was puffing away. Even the Japanese, with all their technical know-how, cannot make their tobacco burn in such a way as to duplicate a rising sun.

I called the Israeli Embassy to see if I could get further information on how they did it.

The man on the other end of the line was very upset. "How did you find out about it?"

I told him I couldn't reveal my sources.

"We don't have such a filter," he said. "And if we did, we couldn't talk about it."

"But the Arabs insist you do. There are Stars of David in ashtrays all over Doha and they're getting very upset."

"Then they shouldn't smoke so much."

"That's not the point," I told him. "Something like this could start another Middle East war. You start messing with Philip Morris cigarette filters, and no one knows where it will lead."

If they smoke fast, they won't see it," the Israeli said.

"So you intend to keep putting Stars of David in Merit cigarette filters?"

"I didn't admit we were doing it. But if Philip Morris wants to give us 100 F-15 jet fighters, we might switch to Camels."

Leeds School Honors President of Iceland

LEEDS, England, June 19 (AP) — President Kristjan Eldjarn of Iceland was awarded an honorary doctor of letters degree at Leeds University today.

Mr. Eldjarn, 61, president of Iceland since 1968, is an archaeologist and already holds a doctor of philosophy degree. Leeds University has a particular interest in Icelandic studies.

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